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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club, to whom money must be remitted promptly. The paper will be in no instance sent on credit, and in no instance after the time for which it is paid.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1875. NO 198.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

INTEREST IN THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, April 27.—M. de Lafayette, President of the French Commission for the Philadelphia Exhibition, states that encouraging letters have been received from all parts of France. Many deputations from metal manufacturers, the principal wine growers of Gironde and merchants of Lyons have visited the committee and promised active co-operation.

England.

BOYTON TO TRY IT AGAIN.

LONDON, April 27.—Paul Boyton will make another attempt to swim across the channel. This time he will enter the water at Cape Grisnez, on the French coast, and push for Dover. The day appointed for the trial is May 27th.

Spain.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GUSTAV AFFAIR.

SANTANDER, April 27.—The last act in the settlement of the Gustav affair will be the saluting by the Spanish fortification at Guetaria, of the German flag. The German squadron has gone to Guetaria, the scene of the outrage, to receive the salute agreed upon.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾@94 United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 106¾; do 1868, 109¾; do 10-40's, 104¾. New York Central 94¾; Erie 27¾; preferred 37½. Tallow 41s9d. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 9½d.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes 94 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅝@7⅝; orleans 7¾. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export (and 5,500 American). Flour—Extra State and Western 27s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 18,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Wheat—No. 2 red No. 1 spring new, 8s 5d@8s. Corn 35s. Pork 77s6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 74s. Tallow 41s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 9d.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1875.

CONFERRING THE BERRETTA ON CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY—MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY—THE CARDINAL MAKES A FERVENT ADDRESS OF UNIVERSAL THANKS.

Thousands of spectators gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning to witness the ceremony of conferring the berretta on Cardinal McCloskey. There had been an enormous demand for tickets, and number so of those who had them found great difficulty in gaining an entrance through the crowd. The streets in the immediate neighborhood were packed with human beings, all anxious to even get a chance of seeing the portals of the church. The interest manifested was so great that representatives from every part of the Union were present. A number of front seats were reserved for invited guests and among those seated in them were Chief Justice Daly, Judge Donohue, District Attorney Phelps, Sinclair Tousey, Collector Arthur, Thomas Nast and a host of many other well known citizens. At twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the head of the procession emerged from the vestry, acolytes leading and bearing the processional cross and tall tapers. Then followed long lines of clergymen, who, after making the genuflexions before the high altar, passed down the centre isle, which was soon packed. When the surpliced priests had all taken their places, the representatives of the different religious orders in the diocese began to emerge from the vestry in their picturesque habits. When the procession had all been arranged in proper places, there was an interval of ten minutes, during which the church was filled with joyous music from the choir. A procession of prelates at length emerged from the vestry with slow and measured tread, and the audience rose as the magnificent spectacle began to unfold itself. The scene was one which New York will probably never again witness. Boys with picturesque robes and swinging censors, and dignitaries in dark purple, preceded the Archbishop and bishops. The procession was closed by the celebrant of mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assistant; Rev. Father McGean, Deacon, and Father Koan, sub-Deacon; then Cardinal McCloskey, the Papal Envoys, Dr. Ubaldi, Monsignor Roncetti, and lastly the tall figure of Count Marefoschi, of the Pope's noble guard, in his dazzling uniform.

Cardinal McCloskey, wearing his rochet, purplecassock and mantaletta, knelt at the epistle side of the altar. The Archbishop of Baltimore sat on his throne on the same side. The officiating bishops and clergymen stood at the altar steps, and mass was commenced at the Confiteor. The Cardinal stood up and proceeded to his throne at the gospel side, he alone of all the prelates present having the pastoral staff, which was carried by an assistant officiating bishop. After incensing the altar three times, he sat down with the deacon and sub-deacon. Bishop Loughlin read the Introit, recited the Kyrie and intoned the Gloria in Excelsis, which was afterward sung by the choir. Collects were read by the sub-deacon, and while Bishop Loughlin read the Gospel all present manifestation rose to their feet. He then chanted the words "*Credo in unum Deum*" in a low voice, and recited the remainder of the Nicene creed. When it was concluded, the celebrant, together with the assistant deacon and sub-deacon, sat down until the choir had finished. Bishop Loughlin returned to the altar, where, after the customary "Dominus Vobiscum" and "Oremus," he proceeded to read prayers at the offertory.

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As the procession of dignitaries filed into the Cathedral from the sacristy, every eye seemed to rest upon the venerable and most reverend Archbishop Purcell, who preceded the celebrant of the mass and who was assigned a seat on the gospel side, in front of the other archbishops and bishops. The Rev. Dr. McCloskey, brother of the Bishop of Louisville, was present, with the Rev. Silvester Malone, pastor of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, the only ones living of the seven young men whom Cardinal McCloskey, soon after he was made bishop, had raised to the dignity of the priesthood. Rev. Mr. J. F. Kearney, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was Master of Ceremonies, and to him was owing not only the even proceeding of the services, but the care taken of the press. A double duty devolved upon him, owing to the illness of Vicar General Quinn.

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After partaking of a bounteous repast, Mr. Evarts called the assemblage to order and in eloquent words conveyed the compliments of those present to the distinguished guest, and thanked him for his great public services. In conclusion he called upon all to fill their glasses and drink to the health of Carl Schurz, wishing him a prosperous voyage, a happy summer and a safe return.

Mr. Schurz then arose to reply, and said: To earn the good name of citizens is a thing to be desired. I may claim one thing, and that is, that I have at least tried to do my duty. Certain disagreements of sentiment occurred between me and my party before I left the Senate. I started, early in life, an earnest and devoted man and attached myself to the Republican party. I served it faithfully until and after the civil war and the logical results were perfected after the war. It then seemed to me that the time had come for taking other great problems in hand for solution. It was necessary to secure for the new order of things that religious orders in the diocese began to emerge from the vestry in their picturesque habits. When the procession had all been arranged in proper places, there was an interval of ten minutes, during which the church was filled with joyous music from the choir. A procession of prelates at length emerged from the vestry with slow and measured tread, and the audience rose as the magnificent spectacle began to unfold itself. The scene was one which New York will probably never again witness. Boys with picturesque robes and swinging censors, and dignitaries in dark purple, preceded the Archbishop and bishops. The procession was closed by the celebrant of mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assistant; Rev. Father McGean, Deacon, and Father Koan, sub-Deacon; then Cardinal McCloskey, the Papal Envoys, Dr. Ubaldi, Monsignor Roncetti, and lastly the tall figure of Count Marefoschi, of the Pope's noble guard, in his dazzling uniforms.

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FIRE RECORD.

Hermon, New York—$100,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 27.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning at Hermon, St. Lawrence county, which burned the whole of the business portion of the town, with the exception of a hotel, one small boot and shore store and a small grocery. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with insurance of $35,000. Several persons were seriously injured during the fire, but none killed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Light rain, followed by clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, variable winds mostly from the northeast, and rising barometer.

The steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Galveston Jockey Club races are at the full tide of successful experiment.

General George Crook yesterday assumed command of the Department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha.

The Missouri river, at Omaha, reached seventeen feet ten inches yesterday afternoon, and is now falling slowly.

The First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, returned to Philadelphia yesterday, from the coal region.

The ex-Confederate soldiers of Nashville invited everybody, regardless of past difficulties, to participate in the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead, on Monday.

The Aldermen of Boston have adopted the new city charter, which places the management of the departments under commissioners instead of Councils, and also increase the city police force to 700 men.

The Welland canal will open for navigation on Monday next, if the repairs are completed. The canal has undergone many improvements, locks have been repaired, new bridges added and the channel cleared and deepened.

The Judge of Probate at Detroit has appointed S. R. Mumford, G. W. Bissell and J. S. Farrand special administrators to manage the estate of the late E. B. Ward, pending the litigation now in progress relative to probating the will.

Lieutenant Henley, who made the attack on the Cheyennes last week, arrived at Fort Wallace on Monday, with his soldiers, all in an exhausted condition after their arduous march. Four hundred Indians were seen about fifty miles from Wallace, near the Kansas Pacific Railroad track. The Government is making preparations for several attacks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE THIRD-TERM ENIGMA.

A Cabinet Officer Denies Grant's Candidacy.

DEFICIENCY OF EX-COLLECTOR SAWYER.

Suit to be Brought Against Him at Once.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TROOPS ASKED FOR TO PROTECT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Judge Bond, of Maryland, Mentioned for Attorney General.

Government View of the Texas Border Ruffianism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1875.

The Next Republican Candidate for President.

A Cabinet officer to-day, in answer to the question of a prominent official as to who was the probable Presidential nominee of the Republican party, replied: "Well, you can be sure it will not be President Grant; but whether it will be Washburne, Blaine, Morton, Conkling or any other person, I can say no more than any one else. Whether the officer was expressing his own views, or echoing the intentions of the President himself, was not stated.

Suit Against Ex-Secretary Sawyer.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will at once institute a suit against ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer for the defalcation of twenty thousand dollars while Collector of the Charleston district of South Carolina. This deficiency occurred seven years ago, after which Mr. Sawyer was elected a Senator of the United States. He has made several unsuccessful attempts to have Congress relieve him of this liability. The department has exercised unusual lenieney toward him in postponing desiderative measures, but is now satisfied that he either will not or cannot refund the amount of the deficiency. His sureties are amply sufficient for the amount.

Revenue Frauds in South Carolina.

L. Cass Carpenter, ex-Representative and Collector of the Third South Carolina Revenue district, arrived here to-day and reported the most flagrant cases of illicit distillation, attended with repeated acts of violence against United States officers. He asked for troops to protect United States officials in the performance of their duties. The request will be referred to the President for action.

Border Ruffianism

The disturbances along the Rio Grande frontier are not looked upon in official circles as strictly an invasion, but border ruffianism, and hence not proper subjects of national interference. It is considered the duty of the Governor of Texas to suppress such acts of violence, and the use of troops will be granted if requested. The information upon the postoffices alone give the question a serious character in the eyes of the General Government.

Cabinet Matters.

There are numerous speculations as to the probable successor of Attorney General Williams. Judge Bond, of Maryland, United States Circuit judge, is mentioned to-day. Ex-Senator Carpenter says that he does not wish the office, as he is peculiarly better off in his legal practice. The Secretary correspondence has terminated the sensational accounts in reference to Cabinet troubles, still persist in the most audacious manner in fabricating the same sort of matter. The accounts purporting to give the proceedings in the Cabinet are pronounced false from the beginning to end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1875.

THE RAILWAY COLLISON—ACCOUNT OF CONDUCTOR BUCHANAN—LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

In addition to the names of the injured given in last night's dispatch, are the following: Hugh Kernan, of Baltimore, formerly proprietor of the Theatre Comique in this city, both ankles badly smashed; S. L. Everett, City Treasurer of Cleveland, a severe cut on the forehead; H. R. Stevens, of Ohio, slight cut on the back of the left hand; G. T. Needham, of the Sixth Auditor's office, both legs bruised below the knees; Crittenden Crane, brakeman on the Philadelphia train, right knee slightly hurt, and J. H. Robinson, of this city, badly bruised about the legs. Conductor Buchanan, in his account of the accident, states that he left on time, and after passing the navy yard station he found the train going extremely fast and on a track it should not be upon. He pulled the bell rope for the engineer to shut down breaks and stop. The signal was not heeded and the rope was pulled a second time for the stoppage of the train, and again not properly responded to. At this time Mr. Buchanan was in the rear passenger car looking after tickets. When he found that his directions were neither noticed nor obeyed, and that his train was increasing in speed, he became alarmed. Thinking that the rope, in passing through the cars and over the tender, had become fast and thus prevented the bell on the engine from sounding, he started to go forward and give a verbal order for the returning of the train to the right track. The failure of the gong to sound, or the engineer to hear and obey it, caused the accident. Before Buchanan could leave the car the two engines had met. Buchanan had just reached the car door and was about opening it, when the collision jammed his head through the glass window, inflicting wounds. He feels satisfied that if the signs had been properly and promptly answered by the engineer, cause of all," held a meeting on May 19th, at Charlotte, the county town, in response to a call from the commanding officer of the Mecklenburg militia "for the purpose of devising ways and means to aid and assist their suffering brethren in Boston, and also generally to adopt measures for expressing their sentiments from the impending storm."

At this juncture, it appears the news of the battle of Lexington, fought one hundred years ago, was brought by express to Charlotte. This, according to the Raleigh *Register* story, capped the climax of popular hostility toward the British Crown, so that "after a full and free discussion," the following Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abbetted or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contact, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never appears, but the style of sovereign rights, privileges and immunities or authorities therein.

Resolved, That it is further decreed that all, each and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every military officer shall hold himself in readiness to obey the call of his country, or any part thereof, and hereby pledges himself and all men under his command and influence, to the last drop of their blood in support of these resolves.

Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be a free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be dissolved.

The Declaration at Philadelphia was to be in conformity with the foregoing.

The doubts surrounding the Mecklenburg paper inspired the Legislature of North Carolina in 1830-1 with the laudable and difficult purpose of collecting all the documents relating to this affair, so as to demonstrate beyond dispute the authenticity of the "Declaration of Independence by the Inhabitants of Mecklenburg." The committee reported and arrived at the conclusion that they had collected sufficient testimony to "silence incredulity." This now took the shape of a volume of the answorn statements of seven superannuated witnesses. The conflicting statements and general confusion existing in the minds of them to whom the question, rather than "silence incredulity."

The dubious attitude of the question as left by the committee of the North Carolina Assembly, was emphatically settled in the negative by the unpremeditated discovery made by Peter Force in his researches in connection with the compilation of the materials for his American Archives. In 1838, December 14th, Mr. Force announced, in the *National Intelligencer* of this city, that he had come upon a series of declaratory resolutions adopted by the committee-men of Mecklenburg county on the 31st of May, 1775. These resolutions seem to have been widely circulated, as they are known to have been printed in part or in full in the New York *Journal* of June 29, 1775, the Massachusetts *Spy*, of July 12, 1775, and in South Carolina June 13, 1775. Mr. Bancroft, while Minister at London found a copy of the entire series in the British State Paper office.

These resolutions are dated at Charlottetown, Mecklenburg county, May 31, 1775, and began as follows:

"This day the committee of this county met and passed the following resolves:

"WHEREAS, By an an address presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament in February last, the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King and Parliament are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these colonies for the present entirely dissolved; and to provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves. These are twenty in number, and declaratory of the patriotic sentiment of the people and their adherence to the Association Congress. These resolutions do not formally declare independence. They assume independence as a fact in view of the hostile relations existing between the British Government and American colonies. James C. Welling, LL. D., President of the Columbian University, in this city, after an exhaustive and thorough investigation, concludes that "having traced the authentic history of the paper that was actually sent to Philadelphia, and having shown that the contemporaneous documentary evidence, and the historical surroundings, that the internal proofs, and even that the most salient facts contained in certificates procured to establish a contrary hypothesis, all point to the Declaration of May 31, 1775, as being the only one entitled to credence as a genuine document."

James Iredell, of North Carolina, later appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States by Washington, knew nothing of the alleged declaration of May 20, 1775. He says in the year 1774 that "until very near the time" when the "arbitrary obstinacy" of the King left "no other alternative than indefinite submission or unreserved resistance," he never heard a man speak on the subject of independence who did not speak of it with abhorrence and indignation.

As Dr. Welling well says, "that if enough has been said to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the so-called Declaration of May 20, is unhistorical and spurious, it still remains to show that the honor of the Mecklenburg patriots is pledged to the same demonstration. For it is impossible to believe is the verity of the alleged Declaration of May 20 without binding ourselves in the light of their subsequent conduct to convict its assumed authors and abettors of base dissimulation

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

TILDEN is fishing with a Presidential hook for Suckers. He is to deliver the annual address before the Northern Illinois State fair, next September.

THE Democratic press of Ohio generally favors a short campaign this year, by reason of its knowledge that, the more the character and record of its party are stirred, the worse they will stink.

THE people of Chicago, at a recent election, voted almost unanimously against extending the system of minority representation to the election of Councilmen. Out of 21,000 votes polled only 658 were cast in favor of that humbug. The people have had more than enough of it, already.

AFTER all, the interdiction by the governments of Germany and Spain of the introduction of American potatoes into those countries, will not materially affect our export trade. It appears that Germany received last year from the United States less than six hundred bushels of potatoes, and Spain no vegetables of any kind.

THE wisdom of the Washington *Chronicle's* determination to hereafter manage its business without dictation from its employees has been vindicated by the outcome. We congratulate our contemporary on its plucky self-emancipation from the domination of an unreasoning and unreasonable tyranny.

RAY CITY, Michigan, is in a fever of excitement over the late important coal discoveries near that place. All sorts of advantages are confidently expected to accrue from these developments, and it is predicted that the discovery will do more toward building up that city than its lumber and brine. The establishment of iron manufactories is already contemplated, the coal fields being the nearest to the great iron mines of Lake Superior.

THE report that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the case known as the Louisiana Grant parish or enforcement case, is denied on authority. The last consultation of the court previous to its approaching adjournment, was held on Saturday, and the enforcement case has not been considered at all, or even referred to in consultation, so that it is impossible for even the judges themselves to know how the tribunal stands on the question. So much for that lie.

THE Executive Committee of the Miners' National Association has just decided to support the strike in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and to advise the miners in the Tuscarawas Valley to remain idle. The committee, however, condemns the steps taken by the miners in the latter region for suspending labor for an advance in prices without first having submitted their claims in a proper way, to the employers, and offering to have the same submitted to a Board of Arbitrators for adjustment.

THE Boston *Pilot*, perhaps the ablest Catholic paper in the country, having in a temperate way objected to the recent statement of a Catholic priest at Buffalo, that "the public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards," is being savagely rapped over the knuckles for its good sense by the rabid Church organs. No doubt the expression was scandalously unjust: still it seems to agree in the main with the Pope's own utterances concerning the same general subject.

THE cotton growers of the South do not place half as much confidence in the "direct trade to Europe theory" now, as they did a year ago. Some four thousand two hundred bales of cotton have been shipped from Georgia alone direct to Europe, under the auspices of the "Direct Trade Union," and the Savannah *Advertiser* says there has been a loss of five dollars on every bale from the figures that could have been realized at the nearest home market. The home prominence of the scheme for direct trade between Europe and the Mississippi Valley might do well to reflect awhile on this matter.

SOME of the children of darkness are evidently wiser in their generation than the children of light. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution" was organized in March, 1869. During the last four years and a half the aggregate sales have amounted to $13,000,000; and within the same time there has been paid in dividends to the shareholders 133 per cent. on the capital stock, or $133 on every $100 paid in. At the time of the panic they became somewhat embarrassed, and were obliged to ask an extension of credit. They have since paid up this old indebtedness and are in excellent credit to-day.

A CONSIDERABLE section of the Republican press of the country was infected with the suspicion that there was something radically wrong in Louisiana, and that the only way out of the difficulty was to compromise with the Democrats, by giving them a share of what they claimed. The compromise was made accordingly; yet it was no sooner made than the Democrats violated their part of the agreement, and betrayed the natural treachery of their character. The Republican papers that favored the compromise are indignant, of course, that the Democrats should presume to meddle with it; but their indignation at an earlier period, when the Louisiana outrages first began, would have prevented any necessity for the compromise that was finally resorted to.

MENTION in these columns has already been made of the important industrial enterprise projected at South Chicago by the "Brown Manufacturing Company." We learn that the company are now at work making preparations for immense dockage facilities, and that they have entered into contracts for the completion of works by the end of September, which will give a capacity for making one hundred and fifty tons of merchant iron a day. It is estimated that the entire improvements which they will put there at once will cost somewhere near half a million dollars, and that eventually their mill will cost nearly double that. By the close of the present year they will be employing five hundred men in the manufacture of bar iron and nails, and ultimately the number will be doubled.

AFTER all, a cheat is perhaps more fool than knave. Virginia is already beginning to feel the baneful effects of its repudiation tendencies. The Democratic Staunton *Vindicator* of a recent date says:

"A few days since a gentleman actively engaged in the organization of a new financial enterprise here went to Baltimore in company with another gentleman prominent in financial circles in Staunton to get some of the stock taken. They found no disposition to invest in Virginia, and could not get more than $500 of stock taken. They then went to a wealthy Virginian in Baltimore, thinking they could surely count on him. He excused himself, saying that 'when a man of Mr. Fulkerson's position succeeds in getting such a plan as his was through the popular branch of the Virginia Legislature, the sense of the moral obligation to meet indebtedness must be too low in that State to make an investment there safe.'

This is the practical result of the well nigh successful attempt made last winter to make that Commonwealth violate its contract with its creditors, and steep itself in dishonor. And yet, we learn from the Washington *Star*, the repudiationists have made such serious inroads upon the morals and consciences of the staid and deservedly reputed [illegible] of that State, that the Legislature to be elected next fall will probably be worse than the present one.

THE New York *Bulletin* suggests to the surplus laboring population of the East that there is a fine opening for them in Oregon. The East is overstocked with labor and the nearer portions of the West have more than enough. Kansas, Missouri and Nobraska are filling up as fast as need be, and they want capital much more than they do labor. California, also, is overstocked, and the Territories have but little outlet for industry other than the mines afford. Oregon, on the contrary, is a fresh field. It is off the line of railroad facilities, and the great currents of emigration follow the railroad routes almost exclusively. It is because she lies off to one side that she has been neglected; but, now that other places are over-supplied, attention may well be directed to those parts of the country which have heretofore been over-looked. In a recent message to the Legislature of that State, Governor GROVER says the great want of Oregon is *more population. There are now in that State only one hundred thousand people. But with so slight a population in all departments of life and business, the value of the exports last year was more than ten million dollars. There is beyond question a brilliant future for Oregon. It is rich in all the elements of extensive and permanent wealth. Land is still cheap there, and a cordial welcome will meet every man who is willing to work, and who goes there to make himself a home.*

THE Dayton *Journal* and various other Republican papers say that they know of no one who is in favor of a third term; and they argue that if no one is in favor of it, there should be no uneasiness about it. There can be no danger, they urge, of a renomination of the President, if there is no one in favor of that policy.

The complaint, however, as we understand it, is not that the people or the party are in favor of the third term, but that the President himself entertains the ambition to be again elected. If he does not cherish this purpose, why does he not speak out and say so? It has been charged upon him, and the statement has been brought to his attention; and the public conclude, from his silence, that the statement is true.

It is to deliver the public mind from this conviction that the President has been asked to say, plainly, that he is not a candidate for re-election. WASHINGTON found no difficulty in obtaining the opportunity to say, openly, that *he* would not permit himself to run for a third term; and JEFFERSON was equally prompt to put a squelcher upon the report that he had an ambition to serve a third time; and if WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON thought it due to the public of their day to remove all doubts upon that subject from the popular mind, why should President GRANT hesitate to follow their example?

There was, probably, as little public sentiment, in WASHINGTON'S and JEFFERSON'S time, in favor of their election for a third term, as there is to-day in favor of GRANT'S re-election. It was talked of, and that was all. There was no organized movement to further their re-election, and there was no general or extended expression of opinion in favor of it. But the thing was talked about as a possible contingency: and both WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON felt it to be a duty to say, publicly and promptly, that such a use of their names could not and would not be permitted.

The trouble, just now, is not that there is any special danger that a movement will be made to renominate the President, or that there is anyone actively in favor of urging him again as a candidate, but that the President himself is supposed to entertain an idea of that kind. The offense, to the public eye, consits in *his* cherishing such a purpose. There has been no open declaration from him, or authorized by him, to that effect; but there has been no denial of it; and the people who respect the unwritten law of the land, to which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON did homage, demand that the present occupant of the Presidency shall be no exception to the rule which they obeyed.

THE latest official commercial statistics received from Great Britain show that the aggregate value of merchandise imported into that country from this during the year ending December 31, 1874, was £368,435,434, a falling off of £1,954,008 compared with the previous twelve months. The value of the raw cotton received from the United States during 1874 was £29,611,282, against £31,725,672 in 1873, and £26,098,667 in 1872. The wheat received from the United States during 1874 was valued at £14,178,791, and the wheat flour at £2,915,752. The total value of merchandise exported by Great Britain during the last calendar year was £223,436,207, against £255,161,603 during the previous twelve months, a falling off of £18,728,396. The exports to the United States of manufactures wholly of silk show an increase from £187,663 in 1873, to £242,-005 in 1874; manufactures of silk and other materials decreased from £81,676 in 1873, to £61,392, in 1874, and ribbons of all kinds fell from £51,392 in 1873, to £24,020 in 1874. The value of woolen and worsted manufactures exported to the United States in 1874 was £1,022,196, against £5,138,914 the year previous, showing a falling off in that class of manufactures exported to the United States of about twenty per cent. as compared with 1873. The exportation of carpets to the United States 1st year reached 3,856,970 yards, valued at 973,382, against 5,005,741 yards in 1873, valued at £806,904, a falling off of nearly twenty-five per cent. The exportation of sheep and lambs' wool to the United States increased from £22,281 in 1873, to £32,052 in 1874. Comparing the increase of wool with the decrease in the exportation to the United States of manufactures of wool, it would imply that the decrease in the consumption in that class of British manufactures was caused by an increased consumption of the same class of goods of American manufacture. The aggregate decrease in the value of British exportations for 1874 in the articles and manufactures above named, compared with 1873, is £1,230,322, or over $6,000,000 in gold. During the same time we received from Great Britain for wheat alone £1,283,012 more than we received for the same product in 1873. We are indebted to the New York *Times* for the basis of this compilation.

THE annual report of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, for 1874, which has just been published, contains some interesting statistics concerning the business and industrial resources of that thrifty and energetic young city. The total amount of corn handled that year was 4,974,995 bushels, against 1,700,000 bushels in 1873. The wheat trade of the city is also increasing, the amount handled having been 710,975 against 618,550 the year before. The number of pounds of pork packed this season was 54,544,444, against 62,701,120 last year, but the value of the hogs packed was $4,133,534, against $3,094,517 for the former period. The wholesale trade was somewhat less than that of 1873, a natural and inevitable result of the panic and the financial stringency which ensued, but it is claimed that the jobbing trade was never on a sounder basis than now. The aggregate amount of manufacturing during the year was $22,200,000, being an increase over 1873 of upwards of $4,000,000. The principal increase was in iron manufactures and wood working establishments. Quite a number of new manufactures were established during the year, and nearly all the old ones increased their capacity. The statistics in regard to the railroad commerce of the city are quite interesting. The returns cover only five months, from August to December, inclusive, but they show that during that period the aggregate value of the shipments was $40,371,273, being an average of $9,874,254 a month, or at the rate of $118,491,048 a year. Upon the whole, the report speaks uncommonly well for the general prosperity and aggressive enterprise of the city of concentric circles.

PERSONAL.

Van Pelt, the reformed saloonist of New Viena, Ohio, has ended his career for the nonce by getting into a horse stealing scrape.

Rural Ohio is talking about old Asa Bigelow, of Wood county, who has read the New Testament one hundred and two, and the entire Bible forty-five times.

Governor Hartranft is said to possess the inkstand which the signers of the Declaration of Independence used when they appended their names to that document.

While a Second Adventist in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was busily engaged watching for the end of the world, on the 19th, a brother Adventist made love to and eloped with his wife.

Maria Augusta Generoso Estrella, the only daughter of a wealthy gentleman of Brazil, has come to this country to study medicine that she may return home and devote her life to the service of the poor.

A Mr. Ralli, a member of the Greek Church, has just been elected to the British Parliament, the first of his faith to gain a seat there. It is said that a few months ago he could not have obtained his seat, but the last alliance made by the royal family makes a difference in his case.

"Did you go to the Lexington Centennial?" inquired a Yankee of the captain of an English vessel lying at Boston. "No, I had no invitation," "You could have gone without one, was the response. "Not much," said the cautious officer, "some of my people went out there a hundred years ago, and came back disgusted with their reception. I'd rather be excused from following in their footsteps."

"Where do you intend to go this summer?" asked a customer of one of Boston's crack boot-blacks, the other morning. "Well, I am undecided as yet," replied the considerate shiner, "but I, of course, intend to follow Beecher. If the great pastor goes to the White Mountains then I shall go there, but if he strides off to California, as I hear he intends to do, after the great scandal suit, why, then I shall go there. The fact is I can make more money following Beecher, as I do every season, than a side-show can in following Barnum."

A new thing for the West. The Methodists have purchased about 400 acres on the Lake shore adjoining Lake Forest, Illinois, where they propose to fit up a "religious summer resort."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We are glad we didn't pity Paris. There was no Caux.

Have you read that the navigation of the Red river of the North is open?

It really begins to look as though old Winter had stepped down and out.

The "silver ore" lately found in Rhode Island turns out to be magnetic iron.

There are great flocks of pigeons frozen to death along the south shore of Lake Superior.

Why does the New York *Tribune* resemble a milliner? Because it is a professional trimmer.

The unfinished sloop of war Antietam will be sold at the Philadelphia navy yard on the 17th of May.

It is feared that the grape crop on the Northern lake islands will be almost a total failure this year.

Not exactly building on a rock. The aggregate church debts of New York city count up into the millions.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says New Orleans is a "distracted city." We suppose it's because of its crazy politicians.

Friction matches, according to the National Board of Underwriters, cause nearly one-third of the fires in New York.

An association of brewers out West, spiritedly threatens to publish a black list of all the "temperance agitators" in the country.

General Hood denies the report that he proposes to earn a livelihood by farming in Minnesota. The press has been hoodwinked.

The total number of arrivals at Port Huron from foreign countries during the quarter ending March 31, of this year, was 7,751.

Three English steamers are at Galveston, loading with cattle for England. This is a new outlet for Texas cattle. They go in the steer-age.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made an entirely new classification of the Collectors' districts. They are arranged in seven divisions.

Bismarck has placed a number of gunboats on the river Rhine for the protection of his forts. He means to hold fast to France's Rhine-oh.

Andy Johnson evidently agrees with De Quincy, who asserts that no man is thoroughly civilized who has not been drunk once. He is at it again.

Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, is draining the lees of existence. He had an appletite fit in prison, the other day, and is not expected to live.

There is a greater exodus from Boston this spring than was ever known. The removals are mainly to the outlying wards and to suburban towns.

"Peace Day," or "Mothers' Day," as it has been termed, is to be celebrated the 13th of June, in Boston, by the Woman's Rights leaders of that city.

It was inevitable that he should come to some violent end. Tom Collins was killed at Lincoln, Illinois, last week by the caving of a well which he was digging.

Striking hardpan. Buildings can now be erected in New York at rates twenty-five per cent. less than last year, and nearly as low as before the war.

Not more than ten per cent. of the logs cut last winter in Western Michigan can be run out this spring, unless an extraordinary freshet should come in June.

A man named Monk, of Canada, is agent for a scheme of buying Palestine from the Turks, for the glory of God. It is to be done with other people's money.

Baltimore's assessment on taxable property is $251,242,490, and her levy for State and municipal purposes $2 5-16 to the $100. The estimated expenditure is $3,251,000.

A foreign company, with a capital of $20,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of investing in Louisiana land, and of pursuing agriculture as a science.

Three of the finest animals in William Merkel's stud of Blyderdale horses, of Indiana county, this State, have recently been purchased by parties in Woodford county, Illinois.

Dan. Voorhees has foreswora the world, including Indiana Bourbonism, and joined the church. He received the rites of confirmation in the Episcopal church at Terre Haute on Sunday.

Boston is in a bad way. Stagnation in legitimate business, with unemployed capital rushing into speculation, is the burden of her cry. Cause: Lack of railroad facilities and connections.

The cotton, sugar and corn are coming forward rapidly in Louisiana, and should the season prove favorable, it is said there will be an increase in the harvest beyond that of several years past.

The application of the principle of a bell rung by a change in the thermometer, to the discovery of that change in the temperature of the water which indicates the proximity of icebergs in the Atlantic, is proposed.

Some idea of the extent of the labor traffic in the Pacific may be formed from the fact of no less than three hundred islanders being landed at Noumea within one week last year, causing a fall of fifty per cent in the marketable value of the laborer.

The Court of Claims is engaged in considering the cases of Robert G. Johnson and others, for cotton seized in Mississippi during the rebellion to the value of nearly $4,000,000. Among the claims is one for a large amount, preferred by Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas.

Agassiz' school of natural history on Penekese Island has spent all its money, and the experience of the past two years shows the impossibility of conducting the school on the plan originally intended. Hereafter, therefore, a fee of $50 will be charged for the season.

A large number of English gentlemen are coming to this country on a hunting expedition about the middle of May. They will hunt all over the plains, making expeditions in different directions, wherever game may be most plentiful. Indian guides, horses, and all necessary outfits, have already been secured.

POLITICAL.

State

James Black is, in sympathy and practice, a rampant Democrat, and it is, therefore, no wonder that he takes a leading part in placing a State Temperance ticket in the field this year. He and his coalitionists have tried the same trick during the past few years and last year they succeeded in polling a vote nearly equalling the Democratic majority. If they can poll 30,000 votes this year that can succeed, probably, in electing a Democratic Governor, and that is what Mr. Black is striving for. He leads the left wing of the Democracy, and though he has joined the State Temperance organization to back him, he has so far succeed in roping in very few of the most earnest and consistent temperance men as can be found in any other county of the same population, but Mr. Black has not yet succeeded in inveigling a single one into voting histicket. Though those of them who belong to the Republican party are earnest in their cause, they place some value on the blessings of free institutions and they will never help to obliterate the results of the war by doing any act which will assist the Democratic party to power. But Mr. Black has a mission to fill and on the 16th of June he will assemble his followers in State "Convention" at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates who will be supported at the polls by nearly one in three hundred of the voting population of the State.—*Allentown Chronicle*

General

As an evidence of reform in Indianapolis, a Democratic policeman, indicted for robbery, has been suspended—until after the election.

"Jasus, Judge, do ye mane it?" was the exclamation of Mr. O'Leary, a Democratic politician of Indianapolis recently convicted of robbery. The Judge said he certainly did.

The Shreveport *Times* insists that the Louisiana Democrats shall be let alone, and allowed to play their game to suit themselves, no matter how often they deal from the bottom. But a game of that sort broke up in a row in 1861.

Ex-Congressman Archibald T. McIntyre, a Democratic member of the Forty-second Congress from Georgia, has lately sent his back pay to John Jones, State Treasurer. He says: "Now that the clamor has subsided, I do with it as I originally intended, and inclose to you the $3,930,80, to be deposited in the State Treasury and disposed of as the law making power may direct. I have but one regret about this matter, and that is that I did not have the authority at the time, by the sanction of a law, to draw from the Federal Treasury enough money to pay the entire debt of the State of Georgia." This act will revive in the public mind the memory of the forgotten McIntyre.

A POSTAL treaty was on Monday concluded with Japan, to take effect on the first of July next. It provides that postage on newspapers shall be four cents each if not exceeding two ounces in weight, and the postage on other matter, such as patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IDEAS IN NATURE OVERLOOKED BY DR. TYNDALL. Being an examination of Dr. Tyndall's Belfast Address. By James McCosh, D.D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, 50 pp. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It is really refreshing to find that there are giant minds able to answer the sophistries of the Tyndalls, Darwins, Huxleys, etc. "Dr. McCosh's Reply to Tyndall's an overwhelming review of Tyndall's atomic theory of the universe. It presents Tyndall to disadvantage as a scholar and of a lack of breadth as a scientist. Until of late, thrusts at Christianity by leading scientific minds have been treated with indifference, and they have concluded their views were unanswerable. Now these assaults are manfully met and triumphantly answered. A few more sturdy rejoinders of this character and we shall hear less from these liberal thinkers.

FEARS FOR DEMOCRACY. REGARDED FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW. By Chas. Ingersoll. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is quite manifest that Mr. Ingersoll has been more successful in pointing out the evils of our Government, than in proposing remedies to cure the evil. He evidently does not think our experiment of government a full success, and points out some evils that have caused "fears." There is a vast fund of useful history embodied in the treatise, which will be of advantage to readers, and will be prized by many. The events of Washington and Jefferson's days are briefly sketched, and subsequent periods. Evils are shown to exist, which demand and should receive the rebuke of the people. His views of slavery, the civil war, &c., are most excellent, and deserve a wide circulation. Mr. Ingersoll has shown much ability in writing this book, and many interested in such things will enjoy its reading.

CHRISTIAN BELIEF AND LIFE. By Andrew Peabody, D. D., LL. D., of Harvard University. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few writers have attained Dr. Peabody's position as a teacher, or been brought into contact with so many minds by means of spoken words. These discourses were originally prepared for students, without any thought of publication. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Peabody is a Unitarian, he treats points of issue with great liberality, and seems more intent in doing good than seeking good through other channels. His views are of an evangelical tpye, and almost all denominations might entertain them. The series contains twenty-five chapters, beginning with "Man's Need of a Divine Revelation," and ending with "The Spirit of Man." The style is highltoned.

ALL ABOUT JESUS. By Alexander Dickson. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Every person will likely be impressed with the thought on taking up this book, of the extreme delicacy of the subject and the difficulty of doing justice to the theme. The plan of the work is novel and unique, and none but a mind glowing with tender sensibilities could indite so much that almost every Christian will admire. The motto, or dedication of Mr. R. Carter, "May the Master make this book as sweet to others as it has been to me," will find a hearty response in many hearts. The subject is founded on Canticles (chap. 5: 10-16), which gives us the portraiture of the Son of Man." None but a highly poetic temperament could portray Christ in such glowing colors. The book will be precious to believers, and the words "About Jesus" will gladden thousands.

VICTOR LA TOURETTE. A Novel. By a Bread Churchman. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is rather a curious book, and is so permeated with theology that it hardly should be classed as a novel. It is in brief a portraiture of the varied lights and shades of a devout mind, a French Roman Catholic, who came to this country and was engaged in missionary work. During the passage of Victor to this country, he mingled with persons of different religious belief, and after various discussions, becomes only a Bread Churchman. He was baptized one hundred years ago, and we are treated with some phases of social and religious life of Boston. The book is, in many respects, fascinating and yet it lacks a degree of unity on the plot. There is just enough adventure to spice the tale.

THE GLOBE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: Etymological, Explanatory and Pronouncing. Illustrated by 500 Engravings on Wood. 12mo., pp. 752. $1 50. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a very handy volume, compact and printed in clear small type, for the trifling sum of one dollar and fifty cents. The above firm publish it in conjunction with a London and Glasgow house. It is very full, with derivations, clear definitions and plain examples of pronunciation, with a copious appendix of foreign words and phrases, translations, etc. It is thoroughly English throughout, and is admirably adapted to the use of schools. It claims to have been compiled with due deference to the improved use of the language, especially the new scientific words now used and not found in some large dictionaries. Think of so much valuable and useful matter at such a trifling expense!

RICH MEDWAY'S TWO LOVES. By Celia E. Gardner, author of "Stolen Waters," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The reader almost involuntarily exclaims, "the old, old story." The *gist* of this charming romance is of a young man falling in love with two beautiful women, and for a time seemed to be in doubt whether he truly loved both, or neither. Finally our hero, Rich Medway, comes to his "right mind," and weds the heroine, Nesta Dinsmore. There is a touch of the emotional and improbable, as is usually the case in love tales, yet it is couched in rather high-toned language, and is devoid of the "slangy" phrases often seen in this class of fiction.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. First Series. Selected and Edited by Dana Estes. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Commendatory words were uttered on several occasions of this excellent serial, when reviewing its parts from time to time. We have here gathered the first twelve parts, containing twenty-six papers on popular scientific themes, by some of the best scholars and thinkers in this and the old country. In book form the work assumes, if possible, greater value than when it appeared in parts. The chief feature of interest in this collection is the presentation of science in a popular style and in a language easily understood by the general reader. The volume is valuable for reading and reference, and it deserves a wide circulation.

POPULAR SCIENCE LIBRARY. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. By Prof. Quatrefages. Translated from the French by Eliza A. Youmans.

THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC. By Sedley Taylor. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The course of lectures on the "Natural History of Man" are masterly and show that Prof. Quatrefages is able to refute the notions of Darwin and that school of thinkers. His elucidations of the development of the brain of man and animals shows conclusively that that of animals and man demonstrate the result exactly opposite. The author gives evidence of his scholarly attainments, and thousands will greet its appearance as a substantial contribution to science. "The Science of Music" constitutes some portions of a course of lectures at different places, the aim of which was to give persons unacquainted with mathematics, a knowledge of the Theory of Sound, which constitutes the physical basis of the Art of Music. It is really a valuable treatise to students of music, and ordinary readers will not receive as much profit as the diligent student. Amateur musicians will secure advantages. This series ought to be popular and command a wide sale.

KATERFELTO: A Story of Exmoor. By G. J. White, Melville, author of "Holmby House," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have here a genuine sporting tale, full of racy incidents. The leading heroine is a bright gypsy girl, and the story is well flavored with love scenes. English journals pronounces the story one of exciting interest and one of the best of the author, and as being full of life, character and actions. It was so popular in England that George Roberts is dramatizing it. The volume belongs to the "International Series," and is bright and sprightly looking in its fancy light stone colored covers.

AN EDEN IN ENGLAND. A Tale. By A. L. O. E. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

We have here a delightfully woven story, based upon "lessons contained in the third chapter of Genesis, placing them in the light thrown by the New Testament on the inspired writings of Moses." Great truths are taught, and especially the lesson to "love not the world." It inculcates healthy sentiments and under the garb of romance it presents great cardinal truths. It is a capital book for young people.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM. Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britian in February and March, 1874. By R. Bosworth Smith, M. A., Assistant Master in Harrow School; late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. With an Appendix containing Emanuel Deutsch's Article on "Islam." 12mo. Cloth, $1 50. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Valuable historical facts are embodied in this work, and the author has by his exhaustive researches, placed the reading public under obligations to him. The substance of these lectures was written in 1872 and delivered to a select audience at Harrow in 1874. The author aims to award greater partiality to Mohammed's character than has been usually granted. Many will think there is too much stress placed on Mohammedanism than it deserves, and the attempt to place Mohammedanism with Christianity will awaken diverso views. The author has given evidence of fine scholarly attainments, and the book admirably sets forth the leading facts in Mohammed's life. English papers speak in great praise of the book, except there is too exalted opinion of Mohammedanism as a system.

GRAMMAR OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING. Translated from the French of Blanc's Grammaire Des Arts Du Dessin. By Kate Newall Doggett. With the original Illustrations. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

It would be difficult to convey a clearer idea of the aim of this most excellent treatise, than to give the language of the translator in her preface—to place "a book in the hands of those who are groping for reasons for the love they feel for the beautiful, a book that should teach them the principles that underlie all works of art." This is most thoroughly done in this book. M. Blanc very justly complains that the lack of suitable art-education renders the young incapable of judging the works of sculptor or painter. In order to remedy this evil, which is much needed, is the A, B, C of Art, which cannot be learned from its history or its philosophy, but from its grammar. The chief object, therefore, of this work is to instruct—to follow scholastic studies—or a natural sequence to study. The first part gives a graphic picture of painting as an art, and the sublime lessons taught the mind and heart, its relex benefits and its effect upon man. The various forms of engraving are explained, and, like paintings, the illustrations are true to the various shades of art. These illustrations are by the world's masters, such as Raphael, Michel Angelo, Rembrandt, etc. The work is not large, but is unique in some respects and superbly printed.

CASTLE NOWHERE: Lake Country Sketches. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is very strikingly illustrated in these sketches that the author presents, not merely the elements of a ready storyteller, but the characteristics of an artist. Her writings indicate careful pains-taking and fidelity to nature. They are fine pictures of the people and things peculiar to the Northwest. Most of this collection originally appeared in magazines and literary journals, and are here reproduced upon substantial merits. The author seems to have entered upon a brilliant career, and much is expected from her as an author, and especially in the description of scenery.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be truthfully said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in that neighborhood so infested by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question arises, What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to every body in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefitted by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains how it has become the most popular American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

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DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately existing between PETER WEBER and JAMES A. PRICE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of WEBER & PRICE, was dissolved on the 21st day of April, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership will be received by PETER WEBER, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm and pay all claims of the said firm. The business will be continued by PETER WEBER.

PETER WEBER,
JAMES A. PRICE,
76 Wylie, corner Chatham street, Pittsburgh.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. H. Smith for adjudication in Bankruptcy of himself and Wm. Smith, and of Donald H. Smith, trading as William Smith & Sons. No. 2332 in Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, that a meeting of the creditors of said debtors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said debtors, in full settlement and satisfaction of said debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings of said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANNIE E. SINK, of Millerstown, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon her own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. That a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of her Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., before JOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 10TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

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Louis Meyer, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 75 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

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CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

JAMES PRESCOTT & SONS,

Chimney Sweeps.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. We also sell the Magic Cooking Range. All orders left at No. 19 Isabella street or at the Toll House of Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

FINANCIAL.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposits Issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Geo. Shiras, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
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BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW. ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD..... WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

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No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE AND LYKENS VALLEY COAL

847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

365 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CLOVER, SEED POTATOES,
EARLY ROSE,
PEERLESS and
TIMOTHY PEACHBLOWS,
SEED. For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad until 30th inst.,

For the Construction and Supply of Material for Stonework for Penn Avenue Bridge.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All Proposals to be directed to the undersigned, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Engineer Bridges and Buildings.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received until APRIL 30th, 1875, for the

Building of Tenement Houses

FOR THE E. T. STEEL CO., LIMITED, at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office, No. 41 Fifth avenue, (second floor), Pittsburgh.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

Proposals for Machinery, Joiner Work and Painting on Snag Boat.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, 82 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, O., April 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 1 noon of MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1875, for the Machinery, and for the Joiner Work and Painting of the new iron snag boat, now lying about at Cincinnati.

Joiner Work and Painting must be included in one bid.

Specifications, blanks, and all necessary information can be had on application to this office. Letters asking for specifications should be addressed "official business."

W. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1875.

Affairs in local monetary circles are in their usual condition, and that condition cannot be said to be very satisfactory. As a rule, the banks report themselves as being in funds and wanting paper, yet when paper is submitted for discount, there are so many inquiries made and objections raised that transactions are cut down to a minimum. Borrowers who in pristine days had only to ask to have their wants supplied, find that now they must be prepared to submit their affairs to a rigid scrutiny and to let it be known how they intend to use the money they wish to borrow. From out of town capitalists there is some inquiry for paper, but they all want the very best names at rates that few are disposed to pay. Accommodation paper bearing the very best signatures is not received with favor, commercial paper given for value being the only class of obligations that meets with approval.

This state of feeling is a natural one, and not to be wondered at after the experience of the past, yet it is to be regretted as retarding the development of business in the direction of greater activity.

—The United States Supreme Court has lately considered a case involving the effect in reference to usury laws of a formal acceptance in one State of a draft drawn in another State. The contract upon which the suit was brought was made in Illinois, although the defendant formally accepted the draft in New York and promised to pay at a bank in New York. The draft was then sent back to Illinois for negotiation.

The Court states that "it is quite immaterial, under the facts of this case, that the defendants resided in New York, and that they there wrote their acceptance upon the draft. In legal effect they accepted the draft in Chicago, when by their authority the drawer negotiated it, and thus caused effect to be given to their undertaking. Nor is the law of the contract changed by the fact that the acceptance was made payable in New York."

For the convenience of the acceptors, and for the purpose of making the bill the more readily negotiable, it was made payable in New York, and the case is held to be the same as it would be if the defendants had been residents of Chicago where the draft was drawn, and had accepted it at Chicago, for the accommodation of the drawer, designating New York as the place of payment. It therefore follows that the contract is an Illinois contract, and that the rights and liabilities of the parties must be determined according to the laws of that State. By the usury law of Illinois persons may contract to receive ten per cent. upon any debt due them, and if a higher rate is stipulated they forfeit the excessive interest.

The defendants held that the contract must be judged by the law of New York, in which State the taxing of usurious interest forfeits the whole contract. When the case was tried in the lower court, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. On reviewing this finding of the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court said:

"The plaintiffs in error, therefore, have no cause of complaint. Circuit Court gave them judgment against them for the sum which the plaintiff had paid for the draft, without interest. The judgment was only too favorable to them. It should have been for the full amount of the acceptance, with interest from the time it fell due, and had the case been brought here by the plaintiffs below we should direct such a judgment; but the present writ presents it as only the assignments of error made by the defendants, and as they are unsustained, we can do no more than affirm the judgment given. The judgment is affirmed."

—We clip the following from the *Shipping List* on the subject of the railroad war:

"The conflict between the rival trunk lines seems to be narrowing down to the people and the Pennsylvania Central, with its allies of the Erie and New York Central on one hand, and the Baltimore and Ohio on the other, continues as sharp as ever, with various strategic moves between the contending armies. Most of these are interesting episodes, and denote the strenuous purposes with which they have entered on this fight to the death. The policy of threat and passage have been cut right and left, and for the time being the people are reaping from the decidedly cheap travel and transportation, they are mainly indebted to the firmness of Garrett and Robinson, and their management, in resisting all efforts for a compromise. It is now tolerably certain that this road is to extend its lines at least partially session of the New Jersey Southern road to Cape May, and to Philadelphia and New York. Such a connecting link in the Baltimore and Ohio line will neutralize any advantages which the Pennsylvania Central has hitherto enjoyed over its great rival, and, from present appearances, cheap travel and transportation is likely to continue during the active business season. The effect of low rates, should they continue, will be to diminish the net earnings of the roads, but in the end they must respond to substantial gains from the increase of traffic which must thus be refunded, and in a manner more abundant. The New York Central, for example, has always had a large number of first-class passengers, accumulated money so rapidly, that to enable it to divide it legally among its stockholders it was forced to the policy of driving the stock to nearly double its original amount, by placing a high rate of fare on a class of the people by adopting a cheaper schedule of passenger and freight rates. This form of extortion is now applied to railroads, but the interests of the roads, but in the end they must respond to substantial gains from the increase of traffic which must thus be refunded, and in a manner more abundant. The New York Central, for example, has always had a large number of first-class passengers, accumulated money so rapidly, that to enable it to divide it legally among its stockholders it was forced to the policy of driving the stock to nearly double its original amount, by placing a high rate of fare on a class of the people by adopting a cheaper schedule of passenger and freight rates. This form of extortion is now applied to railroads, but the interests of the people are self-moving, and the interference on the increased cost of passenger cars over freight cars is equalized by the difference in the number of freight cars over passenger cars. One passenger will not represent more than one-tenth of a car load, and hardly that, as can be seen how reasonable the rate is. In England, this is the price charged on certain trains, as required by law, and the experience there is, that the cleansing of rates has increased greatly the tariffs."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 27, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
6-20's, reg., 1881, Sept.	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
5-20's, 1862, ...	119	119¼	119¼	119	119	119
5-20's, 1864, ...	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1865, ...	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1865, new, ...	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1867, ...	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's, ...	115½	116	116	116	116	116
10-40's, coupons, ...	116	116	116	116	116	116
Currency 6's, ...	124½	125	125	125	125	125
New 5-20's, reg., ...	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Western Union Tel.	77½	77½	79	78¾	78	78
Pacific Mail, ...	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Panama, ...	104	104	104	104	104	104
Adams Express, ...	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
United States, ...	64	64	64	64	64	64
Wells, Fargo & Co., ...	93	93	93	93	93	93
New York Central, ...	103	103	104¼	104	104	104
Erie, ...	31	31	31	31	31	31
Michigan Central, ...	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern, ...	76½	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	76½
Illinois Central, ...	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. & Pittsburgh, ...	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Northw'n, ...	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do preferred, ...	65	65	65	65	65	65
Rock Island, ...	103½	103½	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
St. Paul, common, ...	36	36	36	36	36	36
Do preferred, ...	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash, common, ...	15½	16	16	16	16	16
Fort Wayne, ...	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Mississippi, ...	24	24	24	24	24	24
Union Pacific, ...	77½	77½	77½	77½	78	78
Ontario, ...	15½	15½				
Hannibal & St. Jos., ...	28	28	28	28	28	28
Terre Haute, ...	17	17				
C. C. & I. C.						
Tennessee, old, ...						69
Tennessee, new, ...						69
South Carolina, ...						67
South Carolinas, July						67
Missouri 6's, ...						93

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	56½	56¾
Reading, ...	56	56¼
United N. Cos. of N. Jersey, ...	135½	136
Oil Creek, ...	9½	10
Lehigh Valley, ...	62¾	63¼
Allegheny Valley, ...	55	57
Central Trans. Co., ...	41	
Empire Trans. Co., ...		54
Pa. Coal and St. Louis m. b., ...	76½	77

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 27, 1875.

The situation of affairs in mercantile circles remains unchanged in material respect. The aggregate volume of business to-day was fair, although transactions in grain were restricted both by the limited supply and the uncertainty of the future of values. In other circles a satisfactory trade was reported at good prices, which were in material points unchanged from our last reports.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls., ...	1,245	Lard, tcs., bbls., ...	121
Cheese, bxs., ...	25	Corn, bus., ...	460
Wheat, bus., ...	2,712	Barley, bus., ...	1,250
Timothy Seed, bags, ...	1,800	Butter, pkgs., ...	37
Bacon, pcs., ...	1,250	Bacon, tcs., ...	31
Potatoes, bus., ...	200	Baled Hay, tons, ...	100
Flour, bbls., ...	1,245	Lard, tcs., bbls., ...	121
Cheese, bxs., ...	25	Corn, bus., ...	460
Wheat, bus., ...	2,712	Barley, bus., ...	1,250
Oats, bus., ...	1,800	Butter, pkgs., ...	37
Bacon, pcs., ...	1,250	Bacon, tcs., ...	31
Potatoes, bus., ...	200	Baled Hay, tons, ...	100

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was limited, but prices were firm and well sustained. No quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 25@1 28; amber do $1 15@1 22; Iowa and Pennsylvania do do; wheat $1 12@1 20. Corn was steady. We quote shelled at 44@45c for yellow; 42@43c for high mixed; 41@42c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 80@85c for prime yellow shelled for milling. Oats were steady at former prices; receipts are increasing, over 1,200 bushels having come in in three days. We quote at 71@72c per bushel for white; 69@70c for mixed. Barley is nominal and unchanged. Rye is in fair supply and easy, though quotably unchanged at $1 25@1 20 per bushel. Jobbing sales of corn meal at 75c per bushel made 32@35c delivered quoted here given.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and active. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are strong and advanced, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25; red winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 50; oatmeal $8 00@8 25.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00, baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Groceries.

In the grocery trade to-day there was a moderate movement with firm prices ruling as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio, ...	24½c	Standard A, ...	10½c
Choice Rio, ...	23½c	Standard B, ...	10c
Prime Rio, ...	22c	Standard extra C.,	10¼c
Good Rio, ...	20c	Franklin extra C.,	9¾c
Java, ...	28c	American extra C.,	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans, ...	9@9½c
Rio, in papers, ...	27c	Cut loaf, ...	12c
Rio, in bulk, ...	25½c	Crushed, ...	11½c
Java, in papers, ...	40c	Powdered, ...	11½c
Java, in bulk, ...	39½c	Granulated, ...	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Young Hyson, ...	50@65c	Strictly ch'c N. O.	75c
Gunpowder, ...	50@75c	Prime, ...	70c
Imperial, ...	50@ 1 00	Good, ...	60c
Japan, ...	55@c	*Syrups.*	
Oolong, ...	50@75	Ex. white drips, ...	75c
Fancy, ...	1 00	Sugar refinery, ...	60c
Souchong, ...	25@65	Sugar refinery, ...	45@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carolina, ...	8½c	Pearl, ...	10c
Patna, ...	9½c	Silver gloss, ...	9½c
Rangoon, ...	7½@7¾c	Corn, ...	10½c
Spices.		*Raisins.*	
Cloves, ...	55 c	Layers, 2 bx., ...	$3 00
Allspice, ...	17½@18½c	Valentias, ₱ lb., ...	12 c
Cassia, ...	35@40 c	Currants, ₱ lb., ...	7½c
Nutmegs, ...	$1 25@1 40	Prunes, ...	9½@12c
Pepper, ...	26 @27 c	*Soaps.*	
Candles.		Irish soap, ₱ bx., ...	$1 50
Star, full weight, ...	18½c	Babbitt's best, ...	7 00
Stearine, ...	16 c	Babbitt's best, ...	7 00
Soda.		N. York City, ...	9½c
Bicarb, in 16-lb kgs	6c	German Mottled, ...	7 c
Bicarb, in ₱ kegs, ...	5c		

Tobacco—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll, ...	55@65c	Missouri, ...	10@12c
Black Twist, ...	55@65c	Smoking—Granulated, ...	30@75c
Black Twist, ...	50@60c	Fine cut, ...	50@75c
Louisville Cav., ...	60@70c	Western leaf—Navy, ...	45@55c
Louisville Cav., ...	60@70c	Virginia leaf—Navy, ...	45@55c
Virginia Navy, ...	50@60c	Virginia fine, ...	60@75c
Virginia fine, ...	60@65c	West. leaf—Ingts, ...	9@12c
Virginia Cav., ...	50@65c	Ohio seed wrap'r, ...	20@25c
Double Twist, ...	45@55c	Conn. seed wrap'r, ...	25@50c
Flounders, ...	65@85c	Conn. (choice) wrapper, ...	75@1 00
Bright pounds, ...	65@85c	Cuttings, fillers, ...	10@15c
Black Spun roll, ...	55@65c	Rough & Ready, ...	50@55c
Rough & Ready, ...	50@55c	Extra fine wr'p's,	$1 25@1 50
Extra fine pings, ...	65@75c	Havana fillers, ...	$ 50@1 00
Fine Cut, ...	60@80c	Cigars—	
Cutand Dry, ...	35@42c	Penn. seed, ...	$15@20
Scotch Snuff, ...	40@45c	Connecticut, ...	25@30
Black Snuff, ...	20@35c	Seed & Havana, ...	20@30
Six Twist, ...	45@50c	Havana, ...	50@1 00

Fish—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess, ...	22 00	Boneless codfish, ...	7½@8½c
No. 1 mess, ...	21 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl, ...	3 50
Extra No. 1 buy, ...	15 00	Lake herring, ₱ half bbl, ...	4 75
No. 1 shore, ...	14 00	Do ₱ kit, ...	1 75
No. 1 buy, ...	12 00	Lake trout, ₱ half bbl, ...	3 50
No. 2 buy, ...	11 00	Labrador herring, ...	6 50
New No. 3, ...	9 50	Scaled herring, ₱ box, ...	20
Scotch codfish, ...	7½@8½c	Round do., ...	6 25@6 75
Pickerel, ₱ 100, ...	6 00	Bloaters ₱ box, ...	2 25
Large do ₱ 100, ...	8 00		

Provisions.

Bacon—Market strong. We quote shoulders at 10½c; sides in salt, packed at 12½c; clear rib sides 12¾c; clear sides 14c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c ₱ lb; canvassed do 15c; sugar cured shoulders at 11c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

Mess Pork—The market is firm. We quote at $21 00 ₱ bbl.

Lard—Is firm and higher. We quote prime lard, packed in tierces, ₱ lb, 16½c; half bbls do 17c; do in buckets, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies, 18c; in 3-lb caddies, 18½c; in 1-lb pails 19c; in 5-lb do, 18c; in 2-lb do, 18c.

Lard Oil—We note sole extra No. 1 winter strained at 95@97½ ₱ gallon.

Tallow—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 7½@8c for medium.

Country Butter—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams—Sugar shoulders 9@9½c; sides 12@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

There was a weak and slightly lower range of prices in the petroleum market yesterday, crude being 1½c below previous prices, while refined was easy though unchanged. Transactions were very limited, and there was little to note of importance.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 8l 30@31 22½; Union 8l 30; immediate shipment 8l 57½@8l 60. Sales at Parkers were unimportant, being only 4,000 barrels, and 1,000 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There is a quiet and nominally unchanged market, with prices easy, and a steady though not remarkably active movement. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 19½@19¾c; on the Connellsville track 19¼@19½c.

New York—Refined is quoted at 18½@18¾c

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 27, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.31	45	81	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.11	62	45	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	29.39	50	94	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer.....29.56 Highest thermom. 62
Mean thermometer.....52 Lowest thermom. 45

Presbyterian Eldership.

Additional returns of the vote of Presbyteries on the proposition to institute rotation in eldership, show that sixty-six Presbyteries have voted for and twenty-two against it; if eighty-eight vote affirmatively it will be carried. Fifteen Presbyteries are in foreign countries and will not be heard from for some time.

The Death of Rev. Preston.

The following committee, composed of clergymen and laymen of Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of the city, will meet at St. Andrews church, this (Wednesday), at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action regarding the esteem and reverence in which the late Rev. William Preston was held by this community: Revs. Crumpton, Costar, Hodge and Howard; Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, Robert Dalzell and Wm. Thaw.

Row in a "Dive."

About one o'clock this morning a row occurred in a "dive" on Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House, wherein a man named Tim McCarthy received an ugly cut on his head from a beer glass or handy-billy. The proprietor of the saloon ran out and called loudly for the police, and officer Tyre responded, arresting the combatants. The name of the man who assaulted McCarthy was given as Jim Joyce. Both men were locked up.

Frankfort Springs Academy.

The surviving students who formerly attended the old Academy at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, are making arrangements for a re-union, which is to be held at the Academy on the 25th of July next. The arrangements already made contemplate an address of welcome by S. Bigger, Esq., of Frankfort Springs, and a response to be delivered by Col. John H. Wallace, of Allegheny City. Dr. A. M. Reid, of the Steubenville Seminary, is to read a historical sketch of the Institution. The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Arrangements: Wm. M. Farrar, Cambridge, O.; M. L. Miller, Newtown Hills; J. C. Campbell, Paris, Pa., and S. Bigger, Frankfort Springs.

The Sunday School Interest.

The second session of the Pittsburgh Sunday school Normal class, held last evening in the Smithfield street church, was another decided success, representative Sunday school workers being present in force, from various points. Thomas Bakewell, Chairman, Sidney Omohundro, Secretary, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., the normal instructor for the evening, in a brief but concise, entertaining and instructive, developed minutely the following topic: "The Organization and Management of the Sunday School." The membership was increased by persons present, who were convinced of the culture in the class and the aim of the organization is to elevate the intellectual standard of the Sunday school, and if it succeeds entirely. The next session will occur May 11th at the same place. Topic for discussion: "The Sunday School Teacher's Office, its Place and Power." Samuel Hamilton, Esq., leader.

Electrical Clocks.

We have received, through Mr. A. P. Kiefer, of Harrisburg, an electrical annular clock, which can be seen in our editorial rooms by those who are desirous of examining it.

This clock consists simply of a magnetic battery, a pendulum and a clock face, with the usual machinery for moving the minute and hour hands. The materials furnished to the battery are calculated to run the clock without interruption for eighteen months, and need to be only slightly renewed. The clock is therefore an eighteen months' clock, and needs no winding or other attention during that period. The convenience of such a clock in a household can hardly be overestimated.

This style of clock can also be made still more useful. One magnetic clock will run sinning clocks in every room in a building, and in every building in a square, for that matter, by being connected together with a simple magnetic attachment.

The invention is to our mind, a very useful and valuable as well as ingenious one. Mr. Kiefer, who is the chief telegraphic operator at the depot of the Pennsylvania Road at Harrisburg, will doubtless be glad to give all further information that may be asked for, and to supply clocks, on application.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending April 24th, 1875: There were 58 deaths, of which 2 were colored persons. The social relations were: Married, 20; single, 32; widows, 4 and widowers, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 32; other parts United States, 11; England, 2; France 1, Germany, 2; Ireland, 4. Localities—City wards, 34; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; City Hospital, 1; Church Home, 1. The ages were: Under one year, 12; from one to two, 2; two to five, 2; five to ten, 1; fifteen to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 5; thirty to forty, 5; forty to fifty, 3; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 2; eighty to ninety, 1; ninety, 1. Causes of death—Accident, street, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cholera infantum, 2; cancer of liver, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption of pulmonary vessels, 4; diphtheria, 1; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 2; enteritis, 1; fever, scarlet, 5; fever, puerperal, 2; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, valvular disease, 2; hemorrhage of umbilous, 1; lungs, congestion of, 1; laryngitis, 1; meningitis (cerebro-spinal), 1; pleurisy, 1; poison, opium, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 3; peritonitis, 1; scrofula, 1; small pox, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; tabes mesenteriea, 1; unknown, 1; total, 58.

Teachers' Salaries.

In regard to the proposed reduction of the salaries of our teachers, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* puts the case fairly and squarely as follows:

An effort is being made in Pittsburgh and Allegheny to effect a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of those two cities. The salaries already are smaller than those that are paid in Philadelphia, and they are altogether too small to afford a sufficient compensation to good teachers. The press of Pittsburgh should resist this undertaking with all its might, no matter upon what grounds it is based. The certain consequences of excessive economy will be to deteriorate the quality of the schools, and this is the poorest kind of economy in a community where good government and general prosperity are dependent upon the intelligence of the citizens of the future. The success of the public school system cannot labor more effectually than it is threatened by driving out the competent teachers by refusing them sufficient compensation, and it is not unlikely that this movement has its origin in a research purpose rather than in a desire for retrenchment in the expenses of public money. There are a hundred other directions in which economy can be practiced without doing any harm, but which would give advantage to the government. The teachers sometimes are first made to feel the effects of a change in the times, because they are the least influential of office-holders; but a teacher who does her work well is one of the most valuable members of a community, and she should be the last to be attacked under any circumstances, but especially under her salary, which is out of all reasonable proportion with the importance of the work that is performed.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Color Guard" was repeated last night to a better audience than it drew Monday night. The evolutions of the Heath Zouaves are worth seeing, and the acting of the stock company is very spirited. Charley Collins draws a laugh whenever he opens his mouth. The extra matinee this afternoon will afford ladies and children a good opportunity of seeing one of the most realistic of military dramas, and give them a fair idea of the scenes through which their fathers and friends and lovers passed during the great Rebellion. Regular evening performances will be given through the week.

Library Hall.

Although the weather was anything but favorable in appearance last evening, a fair larger number of people gathered at Library Hall than was present on Monday night. The announcement that Mr. J. L. Toole would appear, for the first time in this city, in the character of *Caleb Plummer*, in a dramatization of Dickens' beautiful Christmas story, "The Cricket on the Hearth," caused many to go. The play is a popular one, but requires excellent acting to make it enjoyable. The fact that Mr. Toole was announced as comedian led many to suppose that in parts requiring the display of deep feeling and pathos he would be found but an ordinary actor, contrary to the contrary last night. In this respect he gave evidence of great versatility. His blending of pathos and humor being intuitable, and demonstrating the possession of powers unsuspected in few actors. His *Caleb Plummer* is as near to nature as it is possible for art to come. Miss Rachel Noah, as *Bertha*, the blind daughter, acted in perfect taste and exquisite feeling, and Mr. Poole, as *Tackleton* the best impression. The name of the young lady who played *Tilly* was not honored with a place on the bill, as deserved of her, as she really did excellently. Miss Deming made a very acceptable *Dot*, and the play, as a whole, was entirely satisfactory.

The performance concluded with the farce "That Blessed Baby." Mr. Toole as *John Thomas*. This was very funny, indeed, and demonstrated anew the versatility of his many-sided genius. The support was good. Miss Johnstone's *Mary Jane* being worthy of special mention.

The same bill will be given this evening. Seats are on sale at Hale's music store, 105 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Praeger family, the Snow brothers, Minnie Lee, John Reese and the Zanfretta combination are making things "mighty lively" down at Trimble's Varieties. The programme is rich with good things, the performances of the Praeger family in the pantomime of "Popsey Wopsey" being specially fine. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the usual evening performances.

Germania Orchestra Concert.

The tenth of the Germania Orchestra's Concerts comes off at Library Hall on Friday afternoon. The selections to be presented are all first class.

REV. DR. PRESTON.

Meeting of the Yale Alumni Association—Resolutions of Respect.

A meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held yesterday at the Young Men's Christian Association, and was called to order by the President F. A. Noble, to take action in reference to the death of Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., the oldest graduate of Yale in our vicinity. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., of the class of 1820, our association has lost a venerated member, a genial friend and a truly good man, whose social nature drew us to him, and whose noble heart and pious life influenced us to good.

Resolved, That we desire to record our sense of admiration of the entire and unselfish consecration of his long life to others; his unswerving opposition to all that is false in church or society; his simple piety and generous and catholic spirit, which commanded the love of all creeds and classes.

Resolved, That we testify our respect by attending the funeral in a body.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Conclusion of the Testimony—Points of Law Submitted—The Arguments of Counsel.

At the opening of this case, yesterday, Maj. Frew was recalled and gave more particular testimony as to the appraised value of the estate of Mr. McCully, having examined the appraisement in the meantime.

A QUESTION AS TO IMITATED SIGNATURES.

Mr. Hampton here offered to proved by the witness that exhibits nine, ten and eleven, which had been shown witnesses on cross-examination, for their opinion as to the genuineness of the signatures, were simulated signatures, but Mr. Acheson objected, and made a brief argument on the question. It seems that Mr. Acheson's signatures, with which he tested the witnesses on the other side, were all genuine. The Court overruled the objection.

The witness testified that the signatures on these papers were imitated signatures made by Mr. Duff. Mr. Hampton now offered to prove that certain other signatures upon which some of the witnesses were doubtful, and which they testified they would not pay money upon, were genuine. The offer was objected to, but allowed, and the witness testified that they were genuine, explaining the source of his knowledge. It seems that nearly all the witnesses for the plaintiff were caught up on these feigned signatures, and were doubtful regarding genuine signatures.

The defense now offered to prove by witness that Mr. McCully wore steel spectacles and not silver ones, as testified to by the plaintiff, to the best of his recollection. The spectacles were exhibited, but no objection the testimony was excluded.

The three feigned signatures, which were gotten up under direction of counsel, for the purpose of the case, were then admitted in evidence. The opening statements in regard to which witnesses for the plaintiff had testified.

MR. CLARK RE-CALLED.

The plaintiff was then recalled, and a number of questions and answers read to him, from his testimony as given before the Register. The questions were in regard to the time and circumstances under which the paper was signed, and the purpose was to show that the witness testified differently before the Register, to what he had testified in court. He endeavored to explain the seeming discrepancy, but was held simply to a "yes" or "no" answer.

The testimony here closed on both sides, and court took the usual recess.

After the reassembling of court, Mr. Acheson submitting the following.

PLAINTIFF'S LAW POINTS.

The court is respectfully requested to charge the jury as follows:

First—That the writing of April 17, 1872, in controversy in this case, is a testamentary writing.

Second—That subscribing witnesses to a testamentary writing are not necessary to its validity.

Third—That the presumption of law is in favor of innocence, and a party who sets up the defence of fraud or forgery against a will or testamentary writing, is bound to establish the same by satisfactory evidence.

Fourth—That there is no evidence in this case to warrant the jury in finding that the signature of James McCully to the paper in controversy was procured by fraud or imposition, and that there is no evidence in the case of want of testamentary capacity in James McCully.

Fifth—That if the jury find that the signature, "*James McCully*," to the writing in controversy is the genuine signature of James McCully, their verdict should be for the plaintiff.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

Mr. Hampton read the following points submitted by defendant's counsel:

The court is respectfully requested to charge the jury on the part of the defendants.

First—That the plaintiffs cannot, by a verdict on the alleged testamentary paper in evidence, is bound to show to the jury, by full and satisfactory evidence, that the name of James McCully, claimed to have been signed by him to said paper was written by him, with knowledge of the contents thereof, and failing to satisfy them as to said facts, the defendants are entitled to a verdict.

Second—That in determining whether the name of James McCully signed to said paper is genuine or not, they have a right to take said paper and the exhibits put in evidence bearing his name, and also the exhibits nine, ten and eleven, claimed to be imitations thereof, and compare them together, and consider them with all the other evidence in the case, as to the genuineness of said signature, and if upon a review of the whole evidence, they cannot find said signature to be genuine, their verdict should be for the defendants.

Third—That if the jury disbelieve in either fit, from the evidence, to be genuine, yet if they find that all written above it was without his knowledge or assent, such unauthorized writing would in law be a forgery, and the verdict should be for the defendants.

Fourth—That it being shown by the evidence clearly, and not controverted by the defendants, that the handwriting of the testamentary paper is in the handwriting of the plaintiffs; that he was not related by blood to James McCully; that it is without subscribing witnesses; that he is the sole person to be benefited thereby, that it was penned by the plaintiff after Mr. McCully's death, and that no witnesses other than said plaintiff is said to have seen said McCully sign said paper—such admitted facts raise a strong legal presumption against the genuineness of the signature of Jas. McCully to said paper; and that the alleged testamentary paper was not the voluntary act of said McCully, it lies upon the plaintiff to show, by clear and satisfactory evidence, that the said James McCully signed said paper, and at the time of so doing he had knowledge of its contents and intended it to be valid and operative as a will.

Fifth—That if the jury upon a consideration of all the evidence in the case, believe that the alleged testamentary paper was not signed by James McCully deceased; or that even if signed by him, he did not have the full use of its contents, and never intended by it that Robert D. Clark should receive the sum of $75,000, the verdict must be for the defendant.

THE ARGUMENTS.

The questions of law raised by these points were argued by Mr. Hampton and Mr. Acheson and authorities were cited on both sides.

It was agreed that but one speech on each side should be made, and Mr. Marshall proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. He cited the provisions of the law in regard to the transmission of property by will or testament, and emphasized that clause which required that testamentary papers should be proved by at least two witnesses. In this case no human eye had seen McCully sign that paper save the eye of Clark, and no human ear had heard McCully say it was his act, or intention to give Clark a fortune of $75,000, save the ear of Clark—the only party to be benefitted; and yet, the authenticity of the signature he sought to be established by Clark himself and one other witness, a young man, who to say the least, had but a very slight acquaintance with Mr. McCully, and was not a qualified half so well to judge of his signature as were several half dozen witnesses called on the other side, who pronounced the signature a forgery. These were Major Frew, Charles Lockhart, Robert Woods, and other life-long and trusted friends and advisers. Mr. Marshall had scarcely got warmed up in his argument when the hour of adjournment came. He will finish this morning.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Meeting Yesterday—The Coming National Convention.

The Alliance met yesterday afternoon, President Rabe in the chair. Several addresses were made and reports of the progress of the work in the county received. Rev. Hill said Miss Stevenson had visited him on Monday, when five saloons were visited. The time of the meeting of the Alliance was changed back to Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M. A committee was appointed to collect funds and provisions for the coming National Temperance Convention, which is to assemble this city on the 12th of May next. The committee consists of Mrs. Foster, Starr, Tutell, Wesley, Joel Horne, formby and Sterritt.

Friday, the day of prayer for the temperance cause, will be observed at the Alliance Rooms at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, from twelve to four o'clock P. M., at the Second United Methodist Episcopal church, South Side, at seven and a half P. M.

Temperance and Prohibition meeting was held in the evening, in the Alliance Rooms. The principal topic was the strengthening of the local committees. The question for discussion next Tuesday evening is "Public Opinion—its Relation to the Temperance Reform."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Anna E. Fink, bankrupt, Butler county. On creditors' aplication the United States Marshal was appointed provisional assignee.

E. Newton Coon, bankrupt, Brownsville. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Harper.

Patrick M. Dunn, of Altoona, and Louis Kreiling, of Allegheny City, each filed voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy. The former was referred to Register Brotherline and the latter to Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of John M. Schafer vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, plaintiff took a non-suit.

The case of Henry Mueller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff on account of excavating done in front of his property on Manor street, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Watt Lang & Co. vs. Rosanna McKay vs. Jennings; McClintock & Co., vs. Arnsthal; Sheehan vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad; Butcher vs. Wilkinsburg Driving Park Co., vs. Tobin; First National bank Indiana vs. Brown; Coursin vs. Leeper; Schmidt vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. Bennett vs. Minneweich; Foley Bro., & Co. vs. Howley; Parker & Landwehr vs. Prager.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

J. T. Stockdale, trustee, vs. Jake Hill. Action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $4,384 59—subject to the opinion of the Court upon a legal question reserved.

Derr vs. Hall; dismissed at plaintiff's cost and case continued.

S. McClung, administration of John Mellon, deceased, vs. Geo. W. Ditheridge. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

J. T. Stockdale, trustee, vs. Jake Hill. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $4,635—subject to a question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wilson vs. Dunn & Co.; Kunkel vs. Jackwith; Hodgson vs. Miller; Moyer vs. Gray; Sinnott vs. Bellow; Bussel, for use, vs. Union Refining and Storing Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Lindsay, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Charles J. Barr, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

A *nolle prosequi* was also allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christ Wagner and J. F. Wilson, indicted on oath of Reinhard Klingman for false pretenses.

In the case of David Croft, indicted for barratry, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Alex. Cobb, colored, was acquitted of the larceny of a suit of clothes.

Thomas Lane, charged with the larceny of a gold watch from the person of Mr. Dalzell, in Allegheny, is on trial.

Knox's Proposition.

Some of the papers are discussing the probable action which the Water Committee will take on Mr. Knox's proposition to furnish the city with a certain quantity of water, within a certain time, for a certain stipulated sum, under certain conditions, etc. Well, what can the Water Committee do with the proposition, except to lay it on the table? What power have they, except to go on and finish the works as they have been planned and contracted for under existing laws and ordinances? It is a pity Mr. Knox did not take the contract for the whole work, originally, since he finds himself able to accomplish so much for so little, and to do it all in so short a time. Now that the contracts have been let to other parties, and the works are approaching completion, it is too late to be making bids—unless, as is alleged, they are made for "buncombe." At any rate, it is wholly out of the power of the Committee to "stitch off" upon new projects, even if they were disposed to do so, which we are very sure they are not. The proposition, like that for the sale of the water works to a private company, is too absurd for serious consideration.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee—County Conventions Fixed for June—Delegates to the State Convention Elected.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee convened yesterday afternoon, Chairman S. P. Fulton presiding. There was a very large attendance and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The question of time for holding the primary election for delegates to the County Conventions was first taken up.

Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam moved that the election be held June 15th.

Mr. Walker (Allegheny) moved that September 15th be the date.

Mr. C. L. Magee further amended by making the time June 12th, so that the Conventions could be held the Tuesday following, 15th.

DATE OF COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Mr. H. L. Fleming spoke in favor of a late Convention, as did also Captain Gilfillan.

Mr. Magee spoke in favor of holding the Convention in June, contending that it was necessary for the party good that the candidates should be named early, and that they should do the work of canvassing the districts, and aid in bringing out the full Republican vote.

Mr. John A. Myler strongly urged a late Convention, and adverted to last years' experience.

Mr. James Littell thought it did not matter with good Republicans when the primaries were held.

After some further discussion the ayes and nays were called on the amendment to hold the primary elections on Saturday June 12th, and the Conventions on the Tuesday (15th) following and resulted, ayes 105, nays 28.

So it was ordered that the primaries be held accordingly.

FOUR CONVENTIONS ORDERED.

Mr. Fetterman offered the following:

Resolved, That the primary election for delegates to the County Convention, be held on Saturday, June 12, 1875, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. The Conventions to be held on Tuesday, June 15, 1875, at places to be designated by the officers of the Committee.

That there shall be four Conventions held to consist of one delegate from each election district as follows:

Convention No. 1—To nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

Convention No. 2—To nominate candidates for Recorder and Register.

Convention No. 3—To nominate candidates for Clerk of the Courts and Director of the Poor.

Convention No. 4—To nominate one candidate for County Controller, and two candidates for County Commissioners.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. McGee offered an amendment, as follows:

WHEREAS, The city of Pittsburgh has been divided into election districts containing 25 voters each under the provisions of the Constitution of 1838, and

WHEREAS, It is important that representation in County Conventions should be uniform, and that each election district should have a representation in County conventions, therefore:

Resolved, That each election district in the county be represented by a number in each County Convention called or to be called by the Republican Executive Committee of the county, said number in each district having one delegate for every 25 votes shall have an additional representative for a fraction of a number over 25; *Provided* always that any district having an excess of three-fifths of 25 or over and above the number to entitle them to one or more delegates, shall have an additional delegate for such excess; *Provided further*, that the basis upon which districts are to be represented shall be the vote cast in the several districts at the last previous election, and that no new districts shall be made on the vote cast for the highest State officer voted for at such election.

Mr. Magee said that the amendment was for the purpose of giving a fair and just representation all over the county. In Pittsburgh no district, save one or two, has yet been made two hundred and fifty votes, and the result would be that the city would have four additional votes, and the country districts would lose that right. A vote was finally taken on this question, and Mr. Morrison declared the appeal allowed. A motion to reconsider was then carried, and after further discussion the former action of the chair was sustained, so that the dissatisfied members will have an organization of their own.

Adjourned.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

A South Side German Minister Makes the Charge Against a Newspaper Correspondent.

The Ortwein affair brought an obscure German minister on the South Side into public notice, by reason of the fact that the minister happened to be the spiritual adviser of the murderer. The name of the minister is Heuberger. A correspondent, in this city, of the *Free Thinker*, a German paper published in Milwaukee, Wis., wrote a letter to his paper, in which he commented upon the conduct of Heuberger, not only in the Ortwein matter, but in respect of his deportment toward members of his congregation. It is charged by the correspondent that Heuberger has been neglecting making his pastoral visits, kissed a married woman in the absence of her husband.

Rev. Herzberger, feeling aggrieved at the publication in the Milwaukee paper, appeared before Alderman Bell, on the South Second ward, and made information charging W. F. Shade with libel, alleging that Shade obtained and wrote the libellous article, and that he circulated the paper containing the same in this city.

Mr. Shade called at the Alderman's office yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at a hearing next Saturday.

DEATH OF REV. WM. PRESTON, D. D.

Action of the Vestry of St. James Church, Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS, The Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., has, by many kind offices, endeared to the entire life of this parish, been our constant friend, and during the late vacancy in the rectorship, ministered in our church for many months at much sacrifice to himself, during which time he greatly endeared himself to all the congregation:

AND WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove him from the scenes of his earthly labors to his abiding reward; therefore,

Resolved, That in humble resignation to the Divine will, and thankful for the example of his life, so faultless and so devoted to the service of the Master, we deeply deplore his loss, and desire to record this testimony to his exalted character, and our heartfelt condolence with the bereaved family of our deceased friend and Father in Christ.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the above to the leading church and secular papers for publication, and a copy to the family of departed.

(Signed) J. DUBLEY FERGUSON, Rector.
JOHN HANCOCK, Senior Warden.
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Jr. Warden.
F. R. BRENOT,
JOHN A. JACKSON,
GEORGE LINDSAY,
WM. KYLE,
WM. J. HAMMOND,
Vestry.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Alleged Outrages Upon Two Girls by a Colored Man.

Jacob C. Brown, a colored man who is sexton of a church, was arrested yesterday on a warrant from the Mayor's office, based upon two informations, alleging serious offenses against him. Bartley O'Brien charges the defendant with rape, and Reese Jones alleges fornication against him. The defendant is a man over forty years of age, and married, having a wife and six children, nearly all of which are at present stricken down with sickness. The prosecutors in the case are the poor laboring men, residing on Laurel avenue, near Thirty-third street, in the Sixteenth ward—one being a Welshman and another an Irishman, as their names would indicate. They are both men of family, Jones having a daughter named Mary, aged fifteen years, and O'Brien a daughter named Charlotte, aged twelve years.

The offenses are alleged to have been committed upon these girls, whom Brown met when they were visiting the Board of Guardians of the Poor for aid. From their statements it would appear that Brown, about the first of April, engaged them to work in the church and there took advantage of them. The offense became known by the sickness of the daughter of Mr. Jones, and both girls confessed. While there may be a question as to the charge of rape, there is no room as to the other offense. Brown, who has been identified by one of the girls, is in the lock-up, and will have a hearing to-day.

Fire in Allegheny.

An alarm was turned in from box 16, Allegheny, a little before two o'clock this morning. It was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in a coal shed and the roof over a bakeoven on the premises of Jacob Bruner, corner of Cedar avenue, near Ohio street. The firemen, with their apparatus, were promptly on hand, and prevented the spread of the flames. The coal shed and bake-house roof were destroyed. Loss about fifty dollars.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

It has been decided to hold four county Republican conventions.

A HEARING in the Joy burglary case will take place to-day before Mayor McCarthy.

A. E. TOWNSEND, of this city, has the contract for grading down the Youngstown street railway track.

The Republican primary elections will be held June 15th, and the conventions on the Tuesday following.

SOME gentlemen from Toledo, Ohio, were in the city yesterday examining the various street pavements.

THE striking coal haulers of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, got an increase of wages and returned to work.

THE Ehresman brothers, of horse meat notoriety, have gone to Oil City. Let Oildom at once restless become.

L. WADDEL, of Butler county, was in Allegheny yesterday, looking for a valuable mare which was stolen from his stable last night. They were locked up in the Central Station.

GEORGE SCOUTZ was held for a hearing yesterday before Deputy Mayor Hoehn, on a charge of obtaining groceries of the value of $20 from Henry Litzfelt, of the South Side, by false pretenses.

THE funeral of Dr. Wm. Preston will take place from his late residence on Ridge avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, and the remains will be conveyed to the Episcopal Cemetery, Allegheny. The remains may be visited at the church by the friends desiring to attend from 10 A. M. to 12 M. to-day, when the burial service is taken to prevent fresh cold.

ALL so wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

SEEDS.

25 *Choice Varieties VEGETABLE or FLOWER SEEDS sent by mail for* $1.

Choice Monthly ROSES, by mail for $1.

BENJ. A. ELLIOTT & CO.,
114 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLANTS.

STATE NEWS.

They are still digging up frozen water pipes in Allentown.

The editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has a libel suit on hand.

Cameron county has increased from 422 taxable inhabitants, in 1868, to 1,328 in 1875.

Clark, the Boston printer, so badly injured by the cars in Reading, last week, died on Saturday.

John F. Walsh, President of the W. and M. R. A., has announced his intention to bring suit for libel against the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*.

A girl in Hayfield township, Crawford county, claims to be a direct descendant from Pocahontas, the historic Indian female —her great-great-granddaughter, in fact.

An exchange says: "Matrimony makes a man see double." Old Blougher says whisky will do the same thing—and besides, it is much cheaper.—*Norristown Herald.*

Mrs. Weinlich, of Pottstown, drowned herself in the canal on Saturday, making assurance of death doubly sure by filling her apron with stones. Loss of money is said to have been the cause.

A Scranton woman chained a wandering spouse to the hearth by putting in one of his legs some fifty shot from a gun. The unfortunate victim of man's tyranny has the sympathy of her neighbors.

There were 351 deaths in Philadelphia last week—119 from diseases of the respiratory organs. Of the whole number 144 were under five years of age, and 41 between seventy and ten years of age.

A little daughter of John Donmoyer, living on the Lebanon Valley Railroad near Jonestown, was burned to death on the 22d inst. Her clothes caught fire while she was playing about where her mother was boiling clothes in the yard.

Warren had great sport on Saturday. The Allegheny, between the railroad bridge and the town, was fairly black with boats, apparently recently arrived in the severe weather, and shotguns, rifles and pistols, everything that would shoot, was brought into requisition.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 26th inst. says: A daughter of a gentleman named Horne, a resident of Conemaugh borough, retired last night in her usual apparent good health, and at four o'clock this morning was dead. She was about four years of age, and was thought to be a very healthy child.

In Lebanon, on Friday last, John E. George, a son of the present postmaster, committed suicide by putting a bullet through his head by means of a pistol. He was a captain in the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment during the rebellion, and latterly had been a very influential Republican politician.

Mary Brady, of Philadelphia, is evidently an advocate of the doctrine indicated by the phrase, "spare the rod and spoil the child." At any rate, she whipped her little daughter with a poker, and for the hardened condition and wonderful financial strength proved by them.

Total receipts	$15,527,531 95
Total liabilities	13,467,822 35
Surplus, over 4 per cent. reserve	$ 2,059,709 60
Total income	3,022,600 00
Total receipts	1,153,390 90
Death losses paid	636,023 54
Excess of interest over death losses	$517,367 35
Total expenses for the year	$507,102 57
Add death losses for the year	636,023 54
Expenses of management and Commissions	$ 1,143,126 91
Interest over managment expenses and death losses	10,264 99

The Northwestern Mutual is receiving nearly $3,000,000 a year for premiums, and over $1,153,000 interest on its investments. It has the enormous surplus of $2,059,000 over the reserve necessary on a four per cent basis.

The peculiar location of the company enables it to receive *high rates* of interest on its investments—a *very important* item in the success of an insurance company. It will be seen that fifty-five per cent. of its interest receipts paid the death losses, while the the interest received exceeded the management expenses and death losses by over $400,000. *This is a showing never before made by any company.*

Those considering the subject of Life Insurance would do well to examine the features of the Northwestern Mutual before insuring elsewhere.

Good agents wanted. Only those who are willing to work need apply; to such liberal inducements will be offered.

Henry C. Ayers, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, office No. 3 Bank Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street.

Side Boards,

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at
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MWF

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Get your roofing felt from the manufacturers. The best and cheapest can be had from Frazier, Metzger & Co., 30 Wood street.

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D. B. WAGNER & CO., Publishers,
W8 423 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Hard Times Come No More

to those who buy their clothing and gents' furnishing goods at the Boston Clothing House, No. 5 Smithfield street, Mr. Rossiter, the popular gentlemanly attentionist of the establishment, is now offering his patrons and the public at large greater inducements than were ever presented in Pittsburgh. There is no doubt but that you can get more stylish and durable garments, made from better material and in a more artistic manner than elsewhere, at prices which defy competition. If you want to see something fine but cheap, call at the B. H. and look at the spring overcoats now on exhibition. There is no humbug about this place, and what we say in indorsement of it we mean, and if our readers are wise they will follow our advice in this matter far enough to visit the store, at least.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We give below the Sixteenth annual statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Anything we might say in advance of submitting to our readers the Company's own figures, would appear weak in view of the splendid condition and wonderful financial strength proved by them.

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Another Arrival.

So highly successful have Messrs. Penzold & Linson been in pleasing their numerous patrons during the past and present month that a run on the establishment has caused which well